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there is no suggestion of collusion" (pp. 642-3). The present law is just the opposite. That sentence was proper in the seventh edition, but it should not have appeared in the volume before us.

The 1910 amendments have placed receivers on the same level with trustees in regard to the *quantum* of their compensation. We find this change noted though not under section 48d, where the amendment struck in, but we find no discussion of that part of the amendment which allows the trustee or the receiver to retain his commission from money turned over to lienors. Yet this amendment settled a point of some doubt (see *In re Anders Push Button Co.*, 136 Fed. 995) and deserved some discussion.

Nor do we find much comment upon the amendment to section 47a which declares that the trustee, as to all property in the custody or coming into the custody of the Court, is "vested with all the rights, remedies and powers of a creditor holding a lien by legal or equitable proceedings thereon," and, as to all property not in the custody of the court, is "vested with all the rights, remedies, and powers of a judgment creditor holding an execution duly returned unsatisfied." For the learning under this head, the text refers us to the House Committee Report. But why should not the eight edition of Collier furnish at least the outline of a discussion which has for years occupied the courts; has twice penetrated into the pages of this magazine (5 COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW 584; 6 *id.* 562), and has terminated in this amendment?

Another of the 1910 amendments relates to the burdened learning of preferences, and changes the language of the important section 60b. Still another change, in what may prove to be an important respect, is the wording of section 67a relating to the validity of liens upon the bankrupt's property. It would seem that to even mention these changes in the law would provoke a discussion of their scope, their *raison d'être*, and their possible effect. But the editor of the eighth edition of "Collier" does not gratify us. These changes are indicated by italics in the Statute, and are merely noted in the gloss. But we venture to predict that these changes in the law will receive more attention from the courts than the perfunctory notice this editor has accorded them.

So far, therefore, as the 1910 amendments to the Bankruptcy Act are concerned we see no reason for this new edition. One could get along better with the Seventh edition and a pamphlet copy of the Statute as amended. Of course another reason for this edition may have been the decisions that have been made since the last edition appeared in May, 1909. But as yet we have no precedents for an annual edition of even so useful a treatise as "Collier." At any rate, that purpose could be better served by an annual digest of bankruptcy decisions.

G. G.

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